

TARIFF PROGRAM MAY BE TAKEN UP

Course of Democrats Depends on Time of Adjournment.

FIGHT IN SENATE ON RECIPROCITY

House Leaders Use Influence to Defeat Root Amendment, So That It Will Be Unnecessary to Refer Canadian Bill Back to Lower Branch.

Washington, June 11.—Opening of the fight on the Canadian reciprocity bill on the floor of the Senate Tuesday, with House Democratic leaders urging the Senate to defeat the Root amendment to the paper schedule; vote in the Senate to-morrow on the popular election of Senators bill; resumption of the wool tariff revision debate in the House Tuesday—this is the week's program of Congress.

Several conferences are figured, including a caucus of the Democrats in the House Wednesday night to consider extension of the legislative program, and meeting of Republican Senators Tuesday to revise the list of Senate employees. House investigating committees will continue their work. Meantime there is a raft of speculation as to the probability of adjournment, which Senator Smoot and some others predict as early as July 27, while Democratic Leader Underwood says "if the extra session continues until late summer or autumn," a more comprehensive scheme of tariff revision will be proceeded with by the House. Early action on the reciprocity bill, hoped for by the President, is unlikely, unless the Root amendment, which has been objected to as fatal to the agreement, is defeated.

Mr. Underwood and other Democrats who oppose the Root amendment, now proposed to extend all the influence they can to prevent favorable action on the amendment, so that it will be unnecessary for the bill to be referred to the lower branch of Congress.

Winds Up Its Business.
Word from the Senate Finance Committee that it has practically wound up its business for the extra session has reached the House. Democratic Representatives are about convinced that the Senate committee will not pass any of their tariff legislative bills, the free list and wool bills, and only one or two cotton bills, which will be taken up by the House subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee is now working.

Whether the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee will take up revision of any other tariff schedules, such as sugar and tea, will depend, of course, upon the length of the session.

"There is a probability that we will undertake to revise other schedules after we have passed the wool bill," said Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day.

"If the session continues until late into the summer, or until fall, we might as well go ahead with our tariff program. After cotton, sugar and tea schedules would naturally be discussed."

"But if the Senate is going to get through with reciprocity, and refuse to take any action on the farmers' free list and the woolen schedules, then a recess probably will come, and our work can go over until next winter."

Will Broaden Proposed Law.
Washington, D. C., June 11.—With a view of insuring the widest publicity of all the expenditures of candidates for Congress, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections next week will complete an amendment to the House bill on this subject, which will vastly broaden the proposed law.

Much difficulty is being experienced in finding terms which will express the committee's purpose. It is proposed to make the law applicable to primary as well as regular elections. The various kinds of primaries now being used make it difficult to deal with all in the same terms. An individual accounting by both candidates for the Senate and House will be required.

An effort will be made to amend the law applying to corrupt practices, so as to further insure the purity of the ballot.

Home for Archival.
Washington, D. C., June 11.—To save valuable historical archives from fire, neglect and possible misadventure, and concentrate them in one building, in Washington, a bill is being prepared by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, under the supervision of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, head of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, which calls for the erection of an \$800,000 edifice, on a site selected twenty years ago.

Co-operating with Dr. Jameson in the preparation of the measure is Chairman Morris Sheppard, of the committee, who, convinced that the records of this country are now in grave danger, declares that he will bring the measure before the House at this session of Congress.

There are now more than 100 repositories for the priceless historical data of this country. Much of it has been neglected, and a portion of a series of records is in the hands of one department and another in the possession of an office which has no connection with the first.

Stairways, corridors and rooms, it is pointed out, are blockaded by thousands of cubic feet of records, which are piled up like cordwood, and are in danger of destruction by ignorant employees, are an actual danger in case of fire. Mr. Sheppard asserts that in many instances the records are in the charge of officials who have only a vague idea of their contents or location. The government

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FLEET AT CRONSTADT

Visit of American Battleships Excites Interest in Russia.

Cronstadt, June 11.—The second division of the United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Badger, arrived here to-day from Stockholm for a week's visit. Cronstadt is twenty miles from St. Petersburg, and the visit of the American battleships has excited general interest in the capital. The reception of the visitors was cordial and carried out in excellent order in spite of an extraordinary hail storm and intermittent rain squalls. The American squadron was escorted from Revel by eighteen torpedo-boats. A fleet of excursion steamers, tugboats and yachts, including the yacht of M. Kukuovoff, the Russian minister of finance, assembled off Tolbukino lighthouse and joined the procession.

The American ambassador, Mr. Rockhill, the military and naval attaches and Secretary Wheeler, of the embassy, were the guests of the minister of marine aboard the yacht, Neva, which, with the second group of vessels, was stationed alongside the Gro-movoi. The squadron, the Louisiana leading, entered the harbor and proceeded slowly to the anchorage, exchanging salutes with the fortresses and the Gro-movoi. When the battleships reached their stations a fleet of excursion boats, displaying the American flag, immediately swarmed about the flagship and cheered officers and crew. The customary exchange of official calls dragged for an hour and a half.

NEW WELLESLEY PRESIDENT

Miss Pendleton, Acting Head for Last Eight Months, Is Chosen.

Wellesley, Mass., June 11.—Announcement that Miss Ellen Fritz Pendleton, dean and acting president of Wellesley College, had been chosen president of the college by the trustees, was made at chapel services yesterday. Miss Pendleton was graduated from Wellesley in 1885.

Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, president of the board of trustees of the college, spoke of Miss Pendleton's long term of service with the college, having been connected with the institution since her graduation, twenty-five years ago. During ten years she had served as dean and eight months she has been acting president.

All of the students and faculty members rose and applauded vigorously the announcement of her appointment, and Mrs. Henry F. Durant, widow of the founder of the college, who makes her home in Wellesley, and who was one of the spectators in the chapel, called on the students and faculty to sing the hymn, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Miss Pendleton is a native of Westchester, N. Y., and is the daughter of R. L. and is in the college's eighth year. She was graduated from Wellesley in class of 1885. Two years later she was made instructor in the department of mathematics. She was made treasurer of the college in 1897, and four years later was appointed dean. In addition to holding the deanship, she was also associate professor of mathematics.

LEFT OLD BRANDY TO YALE

Professor Brewer Led to Bottle's Discovery in University's Chapel.

New Haven, Conn., June 11.—A bottle of brandy has been added to the treasure in the Yale University library. This particular bottle has a history.

In the effects of the late Professor W. H. Brewer was found a memorandum of a tradition which was handed down to him in 1857, when a student in the old library, to the effect that when the old chapel of Yale College was built in 1823, a student took a bottle of brandy from the room of a tutor and hid it in a column of the building under construction. The next day the bottle was covered up by the masons.

In 1890, when the old chapel was torn down, Superintendent Hotchkiss, of Yale, who had charge of the buildings, and who recently died, watched the building at the suggestion of Professor Brewer. The tradition was a truth, for Mr. Hotchkiss dug the bottle out of the debris of the old chapel and turned it over to the Yale University.

It is the only country that have not responded to Venezuela's invitation.

Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru will send ambassadors, and the Argentine Republic, Germany, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Haiti, Belgium and Italy will send special missions. Italian residents here have been hopeful that the United States would be represented by an ambassador and a battleship.

CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Representatives of U. S. to Venezuela's Celebration Yet Appointed.

Caracas, Venezuela, June 11.—The fact that the United States and Great Britain have not yet appointed representatives to the centennial celebration of Venezuela's independence, which will be held the first week in July, has caused much comment here. They are the only countries that have not responded to Venezuela's invitation.

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MAN BURNED TO DEATH

Result of Collision Between Trolley Car and Automobile.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Harry W. Mitchell, of Glencliff, Va., was burned to death; Fred Kitchen, private in the Fifteenth Cavalry, at Fort Meyer, Va., seriously injured, and three others severely injured, as the result of a collision between a car on the Old Dominion Electric Line and Mitchell's automobile, at Rosslyn, Va., across the Potomac River from Washington, to-night. The car turned the machine over, and it caught fire. Mitchell was beneath it and could not be extricated. The other men were his companions.

DROWNED IN POTOMAC

Mechanic at Capitol Loses Life While in Bathing.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Karl Martin, twenty-six years old, was drowned this afternoon in the Potomac River while in bathing. With several companions, Martin went out in a canoe. He dove from the boat and failed to come up. His body was recovered ten minutes later. Martin, who was a native of Germany and single, had been employed as a mechanic in the office of the Superintendent of the Capitol.

FINAL VOTE WILL BE CAST TO-DAY

Senate to Act on Question of Direct Election.

WILL END FIGHT OF MANY YEARS

Two Resolutions Providing for Change Will Come Before Body, and Poll of Members Indicates That One of These Measures Will Be Passed.

Many States Favor Direct Election

The States which have demanded the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators by the people are:

Arkansas, Nevada,
California, Michigan,
Minnesota, Wisconsin,
Missouri, Kansas,
Texas, Iowa,
Illinois, Oregon,
Indiana, Louisiana,
South Dakota, Colorado,
Idaho, Kentucky,
Washington, Pennsylvania,
North Carolina, Nebraska,
Tennessee, Oklahoma,
Montana, Alabama,
Wyoming, New Jersey.

Total Number of States necessary to bring about a constitutional amendment 31

Washington, June 11.—To-morrow the United States Senate will cast its final vote on the constitutional amendment pending for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, in accordance with an agreement reached on May 25.

Two resolutions providing for this change will come before the body, and from a poll of the members, it is safe to assume that one or the other will undoubtedly pass.

The Bristow resolution, which provides simply that the Constitution shall be amended to permit the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, in the manner in which members of the House are now elected, will be disposed of first. It was a similar measure that suffered defeat in the closing days of the last Congress, despite the fact that a majority of the Senators were in favor of the principle which it embodied. The enemies of the measure, however, succeeded in alienating the support of the southern members by pointing out that the resolutions would practically deprive the States of their control over such elections, and place this power in the hands of the national government. This caused the defeat of the measure.

The other resolution, providing for this amendment, is introduced by Senator Borah, and stipulates that the respective States shall have full control over the elections at which Senators shall be chosen.

It is almost a certainty that one or the other of these measures will be passed. Many of the members, however, are bitter opponents of the measure, and of re-election, and their places have been filled for the greater part by men pledged to its support.

If this measure passes to-morrow, it will mark the end of a fight that has been waged almost since the birth of the Constitution.

More than 2,000 attempts have been made on the part of members of Congress to bring about a change in the method of electing Senators, and since that time the subject has been discussed at almost every session of Congress, but without avail.

Of late years, however, the increasing frequency of scandals incident to the election of United States Senators has brought this measure more to the front than ever before.

It was in 1894 that the House passed a popular election measure, and placed it before the Senate, where it was promptly defeated. Since that time the fight has been carried on vigorously. In May 11, 1898, another resolution passed the House, only to meet with defeat at the hands of the Senate. Two more attempts were made, on April 13, 1900; the other on February 12, 1902. In each case, however, the measure met the Senate axe.

The supporters of this measure have been very active, and have resorted to pressure of Congress through popular demand for this measure by having a few days from Honduras, where he recently helped Manuel Honilla in gaining possession of that country.

In former years these resolutions have met with slight resistance from the United States government. They have formed plans here more or less orders to prevent such movements. There has been a change, however, and the United States government is planning to prosecute violators of the neutrality laws to the fullest extent, to the end that peace may reign in the little republics.

Expedition Reported.
New Orleans, La., June 11.—Efforts here to-night to confirm a report published (Continued on Third Page.)

TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED

Many Lives Lost During Fire Fighting in Culiacan.

San Diego, Cal., June 11.—Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to details of its surrender on May 31, brought by steamer to-day, was nearly destroyed during the two days of fierce fighting, in which hundreds are reported to have been killed.

Mazatlan, Sinaloa, surrendered without resistance on June 2, according to advices brought by the steamer Brito Juarez, from Mazatlan.

AUTHORS OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS



Two members of the United States Senate, whose resolutions providing for an amendment to the Constitution permitting the popular election of United States Senators, will be voted upon to-day, in the Senate. On the right is Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, whose resolution differs from his contemporary's in that it provides for the election of Senators in the same manner Representatives are now chosen.

EXILES FOSTER GREAT UPEHAVAL

Central America Threatened With Its Most Stupendous Revolution.

“Soldiers of Fortune” Await, in New Orleans, Call to Battle.

New Orleans, La., June 11.—Known since the Walker expedition of the early fifties as the hotbed of revolution, and the Mecca of filibusters, New Orleans is preparing for another annual upheaval in Central America, and unless Uncle Sam steps in and spoils the game, that large strip of land from the southern border of Mexico to Panama, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, may witness within the next six months, the most stupendous upheaval in the history of Central America.

Every summer there is more or less talk of revolution in some Central American country, and more or less planning by people who have an axe to grind, or who are willing to make a few hundred thousand dollars in exchange for valuable concessions by financing a movement for a change of government in the little republics. Never before, perhaps, have there been so many people of known revolutionary designs in New Orleans as right now, and they are leading a score of daily service agents of this and other countries a merry chase these hot days and nights.

If stories handed out by the government agents are true, Jose Santos Zelaya, exiled former president of Nicaragua, has joined hands with prominent members of the client party of Mexico, in a plan which involves a general political upheaval, embracing Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, if not Salvador, as well. Several hundred exiles from these countries are now in New Orleans, and a few days from Honduras, where he recently helped Manuel Honilla in gaining possession of that country.

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GREAT FISH STORIES

Great anglers of public life, disciples of Isaac Walton, tell some yonderous fish stories in next Sunday's Times-Dispatch. Leaders and members of both houses of Congress describe their proudest and most successful moments when engaged with hook and line.

HUNDREDS HONOR SOUTHERN DEAD

Annual Memorial Day Observance at Arlington Cemetery.

Magnificent Memorial Wreath Is Sent by President Taft.

Washington, June 11.—Hundreds of loyal Southerners, with floral tributes and words of eulogy, honored the memory of the Confederate soldiers who lie buried in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon.

Although the sun sent down its scorching rays, the crowds began to gather early at the cemetery to honor the men who "fought for the cause they thought right."

The large donations of flowers received carpeted the 284 graves in the Confederate section of the cemetery with bloom that speaks eloquently of the love and reverence held for the departed soldiers.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, delivered the address in appreciation of the lives and services to the "Lost Cause" of the men who wore a gray uniform.

The invocation was made by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. B. D. Gaw, pastor of the West Washington Baptist Church.

The time-honored and beautiful features of this annual Confederate memorial day observance, the unveiling of the Living Southern cross and the music by the Confederate quartet and chorus, had prominent places in the exercises. The children of the members of the several Confederate organizations formed, as in other years, the cross.

Following the orations came the formal ceremony of decorating the dead resting place of the honored dead. The memorial was arranged and directed jointly by the Confederate Veterans' Association, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Southern Relief Society of the District. The committee in general charge of the exercises, and the decoration of the graves was composed of representatives of the branches of each of these organizations. The personnel of the committees was as follows:

Committees in Charge.
Special Joint Committee—Captain John M. Hickey, chairman; R. S. Denny, secretary; George S. Covington, treasurer; Mrs. George S. Covington, Mrs. John T. Callaghan, F. R. Fravel, John T. Callaghan, O. J. Moat and Minter P. Key.

General Joint Committee—Camp 174, United Confederate Veterans; Captain John M. Hickey, J. T. Callaghan, R. S. Denny, Robert Thompson and O. J. Moat.

Stonewall Jackson Chapter—Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. R. Humphries, Miss Wharton and Mrs. Pitcher.

R. E. Lee Chapter—Mrs. Belle C. Riley, Mrs. Wallace Streater, Mrs. J. T. Callaghan, Mrs. R. D. Mulcare, Mrs. A. Young and Mrs. George S. Covington.

Southern Cross Chapter—Mrs. L. P. Roome, Mrs. B. C. West and Miss J. A. Bruner.

Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter—Mrs. Marcus Wright, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. A. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. N. P. Gilmer and Mrs. Julia Harbrough.

Benard Chapter—Mrs. Margaret Walsh, Miss Doyle, Miss Weeks, Mrs. Kings and Miss Hudson.

Dixie Chapter—Mrs. S. P. Harris, Mrs. J. E. Swine, Mrs. J. L. Carberry, Miss D. D. Easterday.

Southern Relief Society—Miss Nanny Randolph Heth, Mrs. L. H. Querello and Mrs. J. W. Renna.

Sons of Veterans—Wallace Streater, M. E. Kahn, Thomas M. Neal, George S. Covington and P. J. Altizer.

The tributes of flowers came from the highest and humblest. President Taft, by his gift of a magnificent floral wreath, showed his reverence for the dead veterans, and from hundreds of humble homes of the Southland came modest contributions that speak no less strongly and sincerely of love and honor to the men who fought and died for the cause of the South.

WAGE CAMPAIGNS IN MANY STATES

Senatorial Candidates Begin Active Fight for Nomination.

Four in North Carolina

Two Progressives and Two Conservatives in Tarheel Contest.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—In many nearby States the senatorial political pot is beginning to boil in earnest. In Georgia it is expected that if Hoke Smith does not want the nomination, some one of his choice will get it; in the "Old Dominion," the campaign that has been going on for several months is too well known to need explanation; in North Carolina, it is nip and tuck between Simmons, Clark, Aycock and Kitchen, and way down in Louisiana, two House members—Broussard and Randall—are trying to get the seat now held by Senator Foster.

In North Carolina they are after Mr. Simmons, and after him hard. Not content with frontal attacks, they are coming at him from flank and rear. Already, three candidates are in the field against him, and the struggle is waxing hot. The Senator's earnest support of Lorimer is one of the things that is being urged against him. Another objection raised to him is that he is a protection Democrat, and voted for a number duty in the last tariff session.

The Kitchen boys are foremost among the opponents of Simmons. These two members of the Kitchen family are among the most active citizens in the State of North Carolina for a good many years. Representatives of the several Confederate organizations formed, as in other years, the cross.

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WAVE CLIMBS TO 95, BREAKING RECORD OF 1910

Beats Last Year by Two Degrees, and Is Ready to Jump Again.

KIOSK SHOWED 102 AS TOP MARK

Good Breeze Sweeps In, but It Withers and Wilts, Sweltering Multitudes Rushing to Parks for Relief—No Prostrations Reported—Worse Than May.

MERCURY CLIMBS TO 95, BREAKING RECORD OF 1910

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Hot Wave Will Continue To-Day.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—The high mark in the heat, which caused intense suffering in most of the country to-day, was scored by Yuma, Ariz., which, with an official reading of 110, topped all reports, not only from the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, but from every weather station. The June record for Washington was broken to-day, when the temperature reached 101, one degree less than the 102 record scored on June 9, 1874. The downtown thermometer registered 107 degrees. The hot wave continued in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and the South and the Southwest, ranging from 95 to 102, the latter at Shreveport, La. It was 100 at Raleigh, N. C. Indications are that the hot wave will continue to-morrow. Scattered showers are promised.

"No unusually cool weather is expected," runs the Weather Bureau's week-ahead forecast, issued to-night. It says generally fair weather may be expected, with more moderate temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains, although temperatures will continue high Monday in the interior of the Atlantic States, and probably Tuesday, with unsettled, showery weather.

Waves of summer heat came out of the Southwest yesterday, lifted the temperature to 95 degrees, broke the highest record established in 1910, and got a fraction higher than the highest in May. Coming on the heels of a week of fine weather, the rise was blistering. It caused the most intense suffering, sending thousands of people to the parks, and making life miserable enough for those folk who always believe that despite the record, Sunday is warmer than the figures would have it appear.

Breeze From the Furnace.

The one thing that saved the community from still greater suffering was a fine twelve-mile breeze, but as it moved along it picked up heat from the rooftops and whirled at times like the blast from a furnace. Out in the sun of the Capitol Square the kiosk, which registers the street temperature, sent its little tracing needle to 102 degrees at 2:30 o'clock, at which hour the official thermometer on Chimborazo Hill was registering 95. Then it began to climb slowly downward, the official bureau reading at 8 o'clock last night being 85.

Higher Than Last Year.

And there is more coming to-day. A year ago yesterday the town was feeling comfortable and fine with the mercury halting at 85. The highest official mark reached by the temperature in 1910 was on September 6, when 93 degrees was put down as the top-notch of the summer. On May 19, of the present year, the quicksilver in the official tube got beyond control and went to 95, and then went to 95 again the following day. Weather sharps predicted that it had set the pace for the present summer which would not be excelled, but on the eleventh day of the first summer month, the mercury simply showed that it was game enough to shatter records as it pleased.

Followed Thunder Storm.

While the history of what happened in this town yesterday is ancient now to those who softly swore and stood it, the story must be comforting to those people who have gone to cooler climes. A thunder storm, accompanied by a real gale, cooled the atmosphere on Saturday night and held out some hope of relief during the next twenty-four hours. But then that jump.

The Weather Bureau in Richmond does not send out its daily reports for publication in newspapers throughout the country, so the figures are not spread before the world. But on those blistering days in May it happened that Richmond and Washington were the hottest places on the weather map, and that fact went forth to cheer or chill expatriates.

Ninety-five degrees in New York or Chicago, for instance, would bring its death toll from heat prostrations.